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ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2155	7

DATE MAILED: 03/22/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/692,394	LAKHDIR, MANSOOR ABDULALI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Benjamin R Bruckart	2155	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 February 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-31* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-31* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Detailed Action

Status of Claims:

Claims 1-31 are pending in this Office Action.

The amendment overcomes the 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph rejection on claim 1.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-31 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant's invention as claimed:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-5, 8, 13, 15, 18-22, 25, 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,684,257 by Camut et al.

Claims 9-12, 26-29, 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,974,441 by Rogers et al. (Applicants IDS) (Rogers).

Regarding claim 1, a method in a data processing system for communicating across a firewall with a host (Camut: col. 4, lines 64-67; col. 5, lines 63- col. 6, line 10), the method comprising:

simulating a browser in the data processing system to form a simulation (Camut: col. 1, lines 56- col. 2, line 3; col. 3, lines 67- col. 4, line 11), wherein the browser being simulated is able to communicate through the firewall (Camut: col. 5, lines 63- col. 6, line 10), and wherein simulating the browser includes preparing an encoded data stream similar to one that is sent by an actual browser (Camut: col. 3, lines 67- col. 4, line 11); and

communicating with the host directly using the simulation instead of using the browser (Camut: col. 3, lines 67- col. 4, line 20).

Regarding claim 2, the method of claim 1, wherein the simulating and communicating steps are performed by an applet (Camut: col. 5, line 12; applets are an embedded function of java).

Regarding claim 3, the method of claim 1, wherein the applet is a Java applet (Camut: col. 5, line 12; applets are an embedded function of java).

Regarding claim 4, the method of claim 1, wherein the communications step is performed using hypertext transfer protocol data streams (Camut: col. 3, lines 67- col. 4, line 11).

Regarding claim 5, the method of claim 1, wherein the simulating step includes creating a universal resource locator connection with the host (Camut: col. 4, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 8, the method of claim 1, wherein the step of communicating includes sending a message with a universal resource locator identifying a program to receive the data (Camut: col. 3, lines 67- col. 4, line 3).

Claims 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,974,441 by Rogers et al. (Applicants IDS) (Rogers).

Regarding claim 9, a method in an applet (Rogers: col. 10, lines 48-51) on a client data processing system (Rogers: col. 10, lines 48, 49) for transferring data across a firewall (Rogers: col. 9, lines 24-28) to a host data processing system (Rogers: col. 10, lines 55; IDS), the method comprising:

opening, by the applet, a universal resource locator connection to a host data processing system (Rogers: col. 10, lines 51-59); and

transferring data across the firewall directly between the applet and the host data processing system using the universal resource locator connection (Rogers: col. 10, lines 51-59).

Regarding claim 10, the method of claim 9, wherein the opening step is performed using a hypertext-transfer protocol message (Rogers: col. 10, lines 52; col. 3, lines 4-9).

Regarding claim 11, the method of claim 9, wherein the data is received by a servlet on the host data processing system (Rogers: col. 10, lines 48-53).

Regarding claim 12, the method of claim 9, wherein the applet is a Java applet (Rogers: col. 10, lines 48-53).

Claims 13, 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,684,257 by Camut et al.

Regarding claim 13, a data processing system (Camut: col. 4, lines 64-66) comprising:

a bus system (Camut: col. 5, lines 27-34; bus is embedded in the architecture of a computer);

a communications unit connected to the bus, wherein data is sent and received using the communications unit (Camut: col. 7, lines 49-60);

a memory connected to the bus system, wherein a set of instructions are located in the memory (Camut: col. 5, lines 3-9); and

a processor unit connected to the bus system (Camut: col. 5, line 30-33), wherein the processor unit executes the set of instructions (Camut: col. 5, lines 26-34) to simulate a browser in the data processing system in which the browser being simulated is able to communicate through the firewall and communicate with the host directly instead of using the browser (Camut: col. 1, lines 56- col. 2, line 3; col. 3, lines 67- col. 4, line 11).

Regarding claim 15, the data processing system of claim 13, wherein the processor unit includes a single processor (Camut: col. 7, line 34).

Claims 18-22, 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,684,257 by Camut et al.

Regarding claim 18, a data processing system (Camut: col. 4, lines 64-67) for communicating across a firewall with a host (Camut: col. 5, lines 63- col. 6, line 10), the data processing system comprising:

simulating means for simulating a browser in the data processing system to form a simulation (Camut: col. 1, lines 56- col. 2, line 3; col. 3, lines 67- col. 4, line 11), wherein the browser being simulated is able to communicate through the firewall (Camut: col. 5, lines 63- col. 6, line 10), and wherein simulating the browser includes preparing an encoded data stream similar to one that is sent by an actual browser (Camut: col. 3, lines 67- col. 4, line 11); and

communicating means for communicating with the host directly using the simulation instead of using the browser (Camut: col. 3, lines 67- col. 4, line 11).

Regarding claim 19, the data processing system of claim 18, wherein the simulating and communicating means are located in an applet (Camut: col. 5, line 12; applets are an embedded function of java).

Regarding claim 20, the data processing system of claim 18, wherein the applet is a Java applet (Camut: col. 5, line 12; applets are an embedded function of java).

Regarding claim 21, the data processing system of claim 18, wherein the communication means uses hypertext transfer protocol data streams (Camut: col. 3, lines 67- col. 4, line 11).

Regarding claim 22, the data processing system of claim 18, wherein the simulating step includes creating an universal resource locator connection with the host (Camut: col. 4, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 25, the data processing system of claim 18, wherein the means of communicating includes sending a message with a universal resource locator identifying a program to receive the data (Amstein: col. 6, lines 14-23)

Claims 26-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,974,441 by Rogers et al. (Applicants IDS) (Rogers).

Regarding claim 26,

The Camut reference teaches a data processing system in an applet (Rogers: col. 10, lines 48-51) on a client data processing system (Rogers: col. 10, lines 48, 49) for transferring data across a firewall (Rogers: col. 9, lines 24-28) to a host data processing system (Rogers: col. 10, lines 55; IDS), the data processing system comprising:

opening means for opening, by the applet, a universal resource locator connection to a host data processing system (Rogers: col. 10, lines 51-59); and

transferring means for transferring data across the firewall directly between the applet and the host data processing system using the universal resource locator connection (Rogers: col. 10, lines 51-59).

Regarding claim 27, the data processing system of claim 26, wherein the opening step is performed using a hypertext transfer protocol message (Rogers: col. 10, lines 52; col. 3, lines 4-9).

Regarding claim 28, the data processing system of claim 26, wherein the data is received by a servlet on the host data processing system (Rogers: col. 10, lines 48-53).

Regarding claim 29, the data processing system of claim 26, wherein the applet is a Java applet (Rogers: col. 10, lines 48-53).

Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,684,257 by Camut et al.

Regarding claim 30, a computer program product (Camut: col. 7, lines 34-38) in a computer readable medium (Camut: col. 7, lines 46-49) for use in a data processing system (Camut: col. 4, lines 64-67) for communicating across a firewall with a host (Camut: col. 5, lines 63- col. 6, line 10), the computer program product comprising:

first instructions for simulating a browser in the data processing system to form a simulation (Camut: col. 1, lines 56- col. 2, line 3; col. 3, lines 67- col. 4, line 11), wherein the browser being simulated is able to communicate through the firewall (Camut: col. 5, lines 63- col. 6, line 10), and wherein simulating the browser includes preparing an encoded data stream similar to one that is sent by an actual browser (Camut: col. 3, lines 67- col. 4, line 11); and

second instructions for communicating with the host directly using the simulation instead of using the browser (Camut: col. 3, lines 67- col. 4, line 117).

Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,974,441 by Rogers et al. (Applicants IDS) (Rogers).

Regarding claim 31, a computer program product (Rogers: col. 6, lines 27-30) in a computer readable medium (Rogers: col. 10, lines 8-15) for use in an applet (Rogers: col. 10, lines 48-52) on a client data processing system (Rogers: col. 5, lines 29-32) for transferring data across a firewall (Rogers: col. 9, lines 24-28) to a host data processing system (Rogers: col. 5, lines 32-34), the computer program product comprising:

first instructions for opening, by the applet (Rogers: col. 10, lines 48-52), a universal resource locator connection to a host data processing system (Rogers: col. 10, lines 51-59); and

second instructions for transferring data across the firewall directly between the applet and the host data processing system using the universal resource locator connection (Rogers: col. 10, lines 51-59).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 6-7; 23-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,684,257 by Camut et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,793,966 by Amstein et al ("Amstein").

Claims 14, 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,684,257 by Camut et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,041,380 by LaBerge.

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,684,257 by Camut et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,935,249 by Stern et al.

Regarding claim 6,

The Camut reference teaches a method in a data processing system for communicating across a firewall with a host with headers (Camut: col. 4, lines 4, 5).

The Camut reference does not explicitly state the use of a MIME content header in its communication.

The Amstein reference teaches (the method of claim 1), wherein the step of communicating with the host includes sending a message in which a multipurpose Internet mail extension content-type header field is set to specify the type of data in the body of the message (Amstein: col. 5, lines 52-60).

The Amstein reference further teaches this system causes a server to perform one of a collection of operations, which support the creation, and maintenance of an online service overcoming the problem of requiring additional installation for post and get methods (Amstein: col. 10, lines 25-30; col. 9, line 47, col. 9, line 64)

Therefore it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create a method in a data processing system for communicating across a firewall with a host with headers as taught by Camut while employing a MIME content header as taught by Amstein to perform one of a collection of operations, which support the creation, and maintenance of an online service overcoming the problem of requiring additional installation for post and get methods (Amstein: col. 10, lines 25-30; col. 9, line 47, col. 9, line 64)

Claims 7 is rejected under the same rationale given above. In the rejections set fourth, the examiner will address the additional limitations and point to the relevant teachings of Rogers et al and Amstein et al.

Regarding claim 7, the method of claim 6, wherein the message is used to open a universal resource locator connection to a program on the server (Amstein: col. 5, lines 52-55).

Claims 14, 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,684,257 by Camut et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,041,380 by LaBerge.

Regarding claim 14, the Camut reference teaches a system of data processing in a network environment.

The Camut reference teaches a data processing architecture but does not explicitly state the use of a secondary bus.

The LaBerge reference teaches a bus system includes a primary bus and a secondary bus (LaBerge: col. 2, lines 66 - col. 3, 3).

The LaBerge reference further teaches this bus system overcomes the problems of a lower clock rate and thus forcing a slower and relatively more inefficient computer system, having decreased system throughput (LaBerge: col. 1, lines 23-29)

Therefore it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the system of data processing as taught by Camut while employing multiple bus lines as taught by LaBerge to overcome the problems of a lower clock rate and thus forcing a slower and relatively more inefficient computer system, having decreased system throughput (LaBerge: col. 1, lines 23-29)

Claim 16 is rejected under the same rationale given above. In the rejections set fourth, the examiner will address the additional limitations and point to the relevant teachings of Camut et al and LaBerge.

Regarding claim 16, the data processing system of claim 13, wherein the processor unit includes a plurality of processors (LaBerge: col. 2, lines 19-29).

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,684,257 by Camut et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,935,249 by Stern et al.

Regarding claim 17, the Camut reference teaches data processing system as in claim 13, wherein the data processing system communicates with the Internet and Intranet (Camut: col. 7, lines 49-60; Figure 4).

The Camut does not explicitly state an Ethernet adapter.

The Stern reference teaches a communications unit is an Ethernet adapter (Stern: col. 5, line 16).

The Stern reference further teaches the invention provides secure and reliable connectivity constraints to a host computer system (Stern: col. 2, lines 29-34).

Therefore it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the system of data processing as taught by Camut while employing an ethernet adapter as taught by Stern provide secure and reliable connectivity constraints to a host computer system (Stern: col. 2, lines 29-34).

Claims 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,684,257 by Camut et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,793,966 by Amstein et al ("Amstein").

Regarding claim 23,

The Camut reference teaches a method in a data processing system for communicating across a firewall with a host with headers (Camut: col. 4, lines 4, 5).

The Camut reference does not explicitly state the use of a MIME content header in its communication.

The Amstein reference teaches (the method of claim 18), wherein the step of communicating with the host includes sending a message in which a multipurpose Internet mail extension content-type header field is set to specify the type of data in the body of the message (Amstein: col. 5, lines 52-60).

The Amstein reference further teaches this system causes a server to perform one of a collection of operations, which support the creation, and maintenance of an online service overcoming the problem of requiring additional installation for post and get methods (Amstein: col. 10, lines 25-30; col. 9, line 47, col. 9, line 64)

Therefore it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create a method in a data processing system for communicating across a firewall with a host with headers as taught by Camut while employing a MIME content header as taught by Amstein to perform one of a collection of operations, which support the creation, and maintenance of an online service overcoming the problem of requiring additional installation for post and get methods (Amstein: col. 10, lines 25-30; col. 9, line 47, col. 9, line 64)

Claims 24 is rejected under the same rationale given above. In the rejections set fourth, the examiner will address the additional limitations and point to the relevant teachings of Rogers et al and Amstein et al.

Regarding claim 24, the data processing system of claim 23, wherein the message is used to open a universal resource locator connection to a program on the server (Amstein: col. 5, lines 52-55).

Prior Art

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

U. S. Patent No. 6,041,041 issued to Ramanathan et al.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Benjamin R Bruckart whose telephone number is (703) 305-0324. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:30 PM with every other Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain Alam can be reached on (703) 308-6662. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9306 for regular communications and After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-0324.

Benjamin R Bruckart
Examiner
Art Unit 2155
brb
March 16, 2004

HOSAIN ALAM
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER